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AFGHANISTAN

Assistance for the Development of Afghan Legal Access and Transparency (ADALAT) Monitoring & Evaluation Plan (AMEP)

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Implemented by Checchi and Company Consulting, Inc.

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DISCLAIMER

The views expressed in this AMEP do not necessarily reflect the views of United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government

List of Abbreviations

ACAS	Afghanistan Court Administration System
ADALAT	Assistance for the Development of Afghan Legal Access and Transparency
AIBA	Afghanistan Independent Bar Association
AJO	Afghanistan Justice Organization
AMEP	Activity M&E Plan
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DO	Development Objective
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
GIZ	German Development Cooperation
HICD	Human and Institutional Capacity Development
IR	Intermediate Result
JUST	Justice User Satisfaction Tool
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
PMP	Performance Management Plan
RLS-I	Rule of Law Stabilization-Informal
RSI	Rahman Safi Impact Consulting
SAP	Survey of the Afghan People
SC	Supreme Court
TDR	Traditional Dispute Resolution
TLO	The Liaison Office

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1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Assistance for the Development of Afghan Legal Access and Transparency (ADALAT) activity is linked to USAID/Afghanistan's Development Objective 3: *Performance and Legitimacy of the Afghan Government Improved*. Specifically, ADALAT will work to strengthen the formal justice sector, the links between the formal and informal justice sectors, and citizen demand for quality legal services. By doing so, ADALAT will contribute to two of the Mission's intermediate results: IR 3.2 *Governance at the national and subnational levels strengthened* and IR 3.1 *Citizens hold the Government of Afghanistan accountable*.

1.1 Theory of Change and Implementation Logic Model

The theory of change articulated below allows all partners and stakeholders to agree upon the activity's logic, and identify any critical assumption and risks underlying that logic. The ADALAT overall theory of change is presented below, followed by the theory of change for each sub-purpose. A table of critical risks and assumptions follows.

Overall: If ADALAT increases the effectiveness of the formal sector, strengthens the linkages between the formal and traditional justice sectors, and increases the demand for quality legal services, then Afghans will have better access to quality justice services based on Afghan law. All three results are necessary to achieve the ADALAT purpose; increased demand without improvement in the justice system may frustrate the public, while improvements in the formal sector or informal sector are likely to need public support to be sufficient. ADALAT is a comprehensive activity, designed to change systems at the same time changing public expectations and demands. The results will lead to nation-wide improvement in access to justice for all Afghan citizens.

Sub-Purpose 1 - Increased Effectiveness of the Formal Justice Sector: If ADALAT is able to: 1) improve the practical skills and knowledge of judges, court personnel, and lawyers; 2) improve the capacity of the Supreme Court and the Afghanistan Independent Bar Association (AIBA) to manage internal operations, court administration, and ensure professional conduct among justice sector actors; and 3) increase the availability of high-quality data on services provided by court for formal sector decision-making, ADALAT will increase the effectiveness of the formal justice sector throughout the country. The success of Sub-Purpose 1 will rest heavily on the commitment of the Afghan government counterparts. For example, with regard to 1.2 *Strengthened Supreme Court capacity to manage internal operations, court administration, and to ensure professional conduct among judges and judicial staff*, the Supreme Court's cooperation is needed during the conduct of the Stage Assessment and Human and Institutional Capacity Development (HICD) Assessments. The leadership of the Supreme Court must also recognize the need for sustainability and commit to implementing solutions if any intervention is to be successful.

Sub-Purpose 2 - Strengthened Linkages between Formal and Traditional Justice Sectors: Linkages between the formal and traditional justice sectors will be strengthened if the following results are achieved: 1) performance of the *Huquq* Department improves at all levels, 2) there are more interactions between the *Huquq* Department and traditional justice actors, and 3) more traditional dispute resolution actors, including women, are trained to perform and report on resolutions of cases according to Afghan law.

If ADALAT improves the Ministry of Justice's (MOJ) capacity to manage administrative and outreach functions at various levels and to train its *Huquq* staff about their role, then the performance of the *Huquq* Department will improve. If The Liaison Organization (TLO) and Civil Society Organization (CSO) grantees

follow the Rule of Law Stabilization – Informal (RLS-I) project’s proven methods for training traditional justice providers, traditional justice decisions will improve and fewer human rights violations will occur. Finally, if ADALAT promotes consultations between the *Huquq* staff and traditional justice actors, it will sufficiently increase respect for and use of the formal justice sector.

Sub-Purpose 3 - Increased Citizen Demand for Quality Legal Services: If ADALAT grantees raise citizen awareness of their rights under Afghan law, monitor services provided by court, and advocate for improvements to the justice system, the result will be a comprehensive increase in demand for fair, high quality legal services. Greater demand will reinforce improvements in the formal and traditional justice sectors, and lead to greater accountability and further justice sector strengthening.

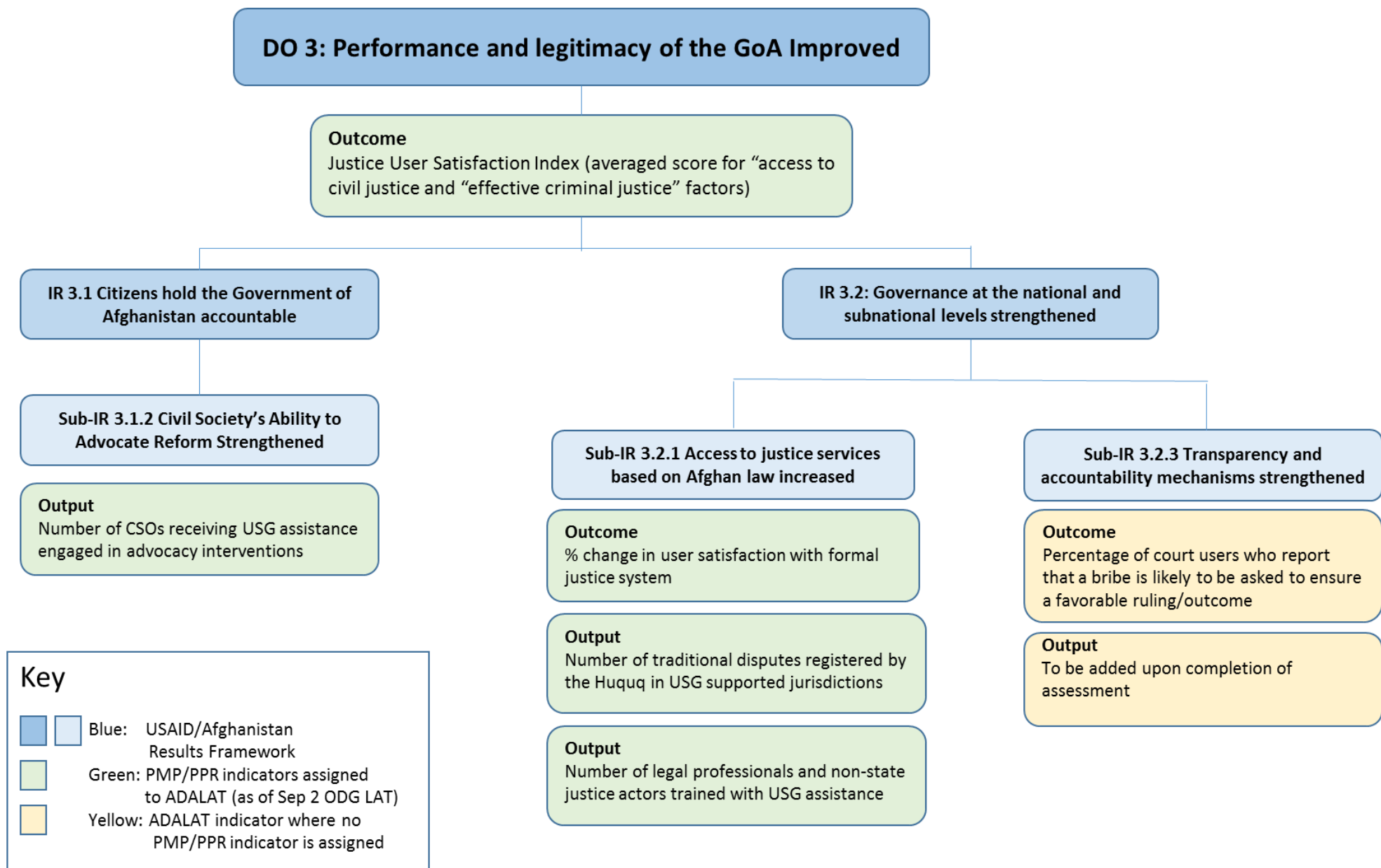
3.2 – Improvement in quality and access to legal education: If, through a series of grants, ADALAT can promote the use of a common core law curriculum, interactive teaching methodologies, and clinical programs in private law schools across the country, the result will be an increase in quality legal education that prepares entry of quality law school graduates to the job market.

Assumption/Risk	Monitoring Approach
1. <i>If citizen demand for legal services is increased without a commensurate improvement in the supply, citizen perceptions of the justice sector may deteriorate, rather than improve.</i>	ADALAT will track leading indicators of progress in each sub-purpose to alert USAID and stakeholders if the formal sector improvement is lagging expectations.
2. Counterparts at the Supreme Court, Ministry of Justice, and even higher in the government will remain committed to improving the formal justice sector and building linkages with the traditional justice sector.	ADALAT will participate in working groups and informally and formally communicate with other donors in country to monitor the situation.
3. Capacity building efforts must be implemented at scale to bring about real change; interventions which are too small are unlikely to translate as real changes in user experience or public perception.	ADALAT is designed to address many capacity building needs at once. Any delays in capacity building activities threaten the activity’s ability to achieve its purpose, and will be quickly addressed.
4. Capacity building efforts may not be as successful if counterpart staff are unqualified for their positions and are not willing to use the training provided.	The ADALAT Team proposes to work with institutions to refine hiring criteria, but must monitor this problem and its effect on the knowledge and skill gains of training participants.
5. The Supreme Court and Ministry of Justice must be able to devote adequate resources to be able to fund interventions that are developed and shared.	The ADALAT Team has proposed interventions that are most likely to be sustained – “ <i>best fit</i> ” practices rather than international best practices that can’t be supported. Still, some resources will be required. The ADALAT Team will be in close communication with USAID and other donors to ensure that interventions are transferred and sustained.
6. Increased awareness of citizens about their rights and the responsibilities of government can lead to more dissatisfaction in the short-term.	In order to understand the causal chain linking our interventions with results, the Checchi Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) team will employ both quantitative and qualitative methods to gather information. Qualitative methods may alert us to such counter-intuitive results.
7. Security changes may threaten the sustainability of accomplishments.	The ADALAT Team acknowledges the threat of security changes and will attempt to factor this in when selecting areas for grantee work.

8. ADALAT will work with many, though not all, factors that influence access to justice. It also assumes that other factors, such as prosecutors and policing, will remain the same.	ADALAT will note any changes to other inputs that would affect interpretation of results.

1.2 ADALAT's Results Framework & Relationship to the USAID/Afghanistan PMP

The Results Framework on the next page represents the relationship between ADALAT and USAID/Afghanistan's Plan for Transition. ADALAT understands that USAID/Afghanistan is undertaking an indicator realignment exercise. The Office of Democracy and Governance (ODG)'s indicators have been changed recently, and may continue to change. Figure 2 the following page shows the ADALAT key results and indicators.



Improved Citizen Access to Justice

- Public perception index of formal justice system as fair, trusted and effective
- Formal justice system user satisfaction index
- Number of AIBA members

SP 1: Increased effectiveness & reach of the formal justice sector

- % of court users who are satisfied with the services provided
- % of court users who report that a bribe is likely to be asked to ensure a favorable ruling/outcome
- % of legal professionals who report improved services provided by court

1.1 Increased SC capacity to provide professional training to judges and judicial personnel

- Pre- post-test score change of Stage participants
- Number of legal professionals and non-state justice actors trained with USG assistance
- Number of recommendations from Stage Assessment implemented

1.2 Strengthened SC capacity to manage internal operations, court administration, & ensure professional conduct among judges & judicial staff

- Number of USG-assisted courts with improved case management systems
- % of courts submitted ACAS statistical data accurately and on-time

1.3 Strengthen the capacity of the AIBA to professionalize the legal profession

- % of AIBA professionals who report having accessed continuing legal education, legal resources, or other services in the last year
- % of AIBA budget self-financed
- % of AIBA members who report being satisfied with services

SP 2: Strengthened linkages between formal & traditional justice sectors

- % of *Huquq* users who are satisfied with the services provided
- Index of public perceptions - percentage of citizens in ADALAT districts who agree that village *jirgas/shuras* are fair and trusted AND effective

2.1 Increased MoJ capacity to train *Huquq* professional staff

- Pre- post-test score change of *Huquq* staff following training
- % of *Huquq* professional staff who have received training and support materials

2.2 Increased administrative & outreach capacity of the *Huquq* Dept. at the central, provincial & district level

- % of districts where case management systems are being utilized

2.3 Increased *Huquq* interactions with traditional justice actors

- Number of TDR decisions registered and recorded by the *Huquq* in USG-supported districts

2.4 Improved traditional justice decision making through training & consultative interventions

- Pre- post-test score change of training participants
- % of CSO partners' milestones achieved on time
- Number of disputes resolved/issues diffused by *Spinsari* groups

SP 3: Increased citizen demand for quality legal services

3.1 Enhanced citizens' legal rights education and advocacy

- Number of CSOs who are monitoring courts' performance with USG assistance
- Number of CSOs receiving USG assistance engaged in advocacy

SP 4: Improved quality and access to legal education

- Number of private law schools offering any part of the revised curriculum with ADALAT grant support (includes legal writing, clinical education and code of conduct)

GENDER

- % of Stage participants who are female

2. MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Based on Checchi's vast M&E experience in Afghanistan, Checchi placed M&E focus for ADALAT on two main elements: harmonizing and strengthening data systems across its partners (subcontractors and grantees), and measuring the perceptions of justice users to guide programming and track progress. This section describes the M&E staff and reporting structure, the process for gathering regular project data, the utilization of survey data, and ADALAT's approach to learning and evaluation.

2.1 M&E Unit Staff Structure

ADALAT M&E efforts are led by Senior M&E Specialist Kamran Sartor, with periodic support from the Checchi home office M&E Practice Manager. Mr. Sartor will report directly to the Chief of Party. The Senior M&E Specialist is responsible to oversee all M&E implementation, including the surveys, periodic reviews of results, updates to the ADALAT AMEP, and execution and harmonization of partner M&E activities. Assisting the Senior M&E Specialist will be one full-time M&E Specialist, whose focus will be on monitoring and verification of ADALAT activities.

Much of ADALAT's implementation will be done through partners. TLO and grantee CSOs will deliver training to elders who take part in traditional dispute resolution; grantee CSOs will take part in citizen awareness and advocacy activities, and Afghanistan Justice Organization (AJO) will work to strengthen the AIBA. Therefore, the Checchi M&E team will focus on supporting partner M&E efforts. Every ADALAT partner will submit a simplified Monitoring & Evaluation Plan in order to ensure that proper indicator definitions and data collections processes are in place, and that the ADALAT AMEP represents a unified effort. The first partner M&E plans, that for AJO and TLO, will be due October 20. Approved M&E plans for new partners will be required within eight weeks of award.

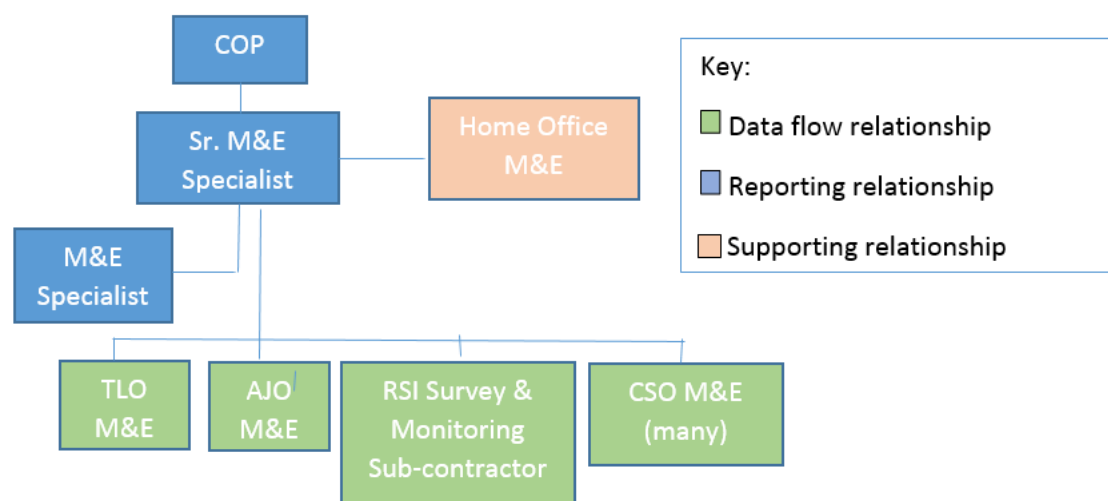


Figure: ADALAT M&E Organogram

TLO will have an M&E team monitoring their activities under Sub-Purpose II (Strengthened Linkages between Formal and Traditional Justice Sectors). The M&E team member(s) will conduct field trips/spot checks of TLO trainings for Traditional Dispute Resolution (TDR) and formal justice sector actors. In the field, a monitor will fill in a pre-designed event monitoring form, which will ask them to confirm the number of attendees, the

timing of the event, and take some date stamped and geo-tagged photos for event verification purpose. The monitor will talk to a select number of event beneficiaries to record their feedback and recommendations. The monitor(s) will share their findings with Checchi M&E team within 3 days after completion of their field visits. Any critical findings, involving security, fraud or other major concern should be raised immediately to the Checchi M&E Manager and escalated to the appropriate manager in order to permit swift action.

Similarly, Afghanistan Justice Organization (AJO) will have an M&E focal point to cover Afghanistan Independent Bar Association (AIBA) activities conducted under Sub-Purpose I (Increased Effectiveness of the Formal Justice Sector). The AJO M&E focal point will monitor a sample of AJO's activities and will share their findings with Checchi M&E on monthly basis. As for TLO monitors, the AJO monitors will also use monitoring tools designed by the Checchi M&E team. Checchi (and RSI) monitors will also conduct some randomly selected field visits/spot checks for verification and quality control purposes as mentioned above.

The M&E focal points for partners will track their own performance data, according to Checchi guidelines, and will report it to Checchi M&E on a monthly basis (or quarterly or annual basis, as applicable to the indicator). In order to verify partner reports, Checchi (and RSI) monitors will conduct randomly selected field visits/spot checks of at least 5% of all applicable activities.

As Checchi will also directly implement some ADALAT tasks, the Checchi M&E team (in cooperation with RSI's monitors), will also directly monitor those activities for verification, learning and quality control purposes. The Checchi program staff will share all the field data with M&E team on monthly basis using pre agreed upon tools and templates to allow for random selection and communication to RSI monitors.

While the M&E team retains complete independence from the program team in the reporting structure, each ADALAT Team Leader bears responsibility for understanding the M&E data related to their field and using it for decision-making. The M&E team is responsible for ensuring that all Team Leaders are briefed on the AMEP and any changes, and all results that come in from the field. While regular reports may be processed and shared periodically, the M&E team is responsible for flagging and elevating any serious issues uncovered in the field to the Team Leader and COP.

In addition to coordination with ADALAT partners, the ADALAT M&E team will also engage with its government counterparts at the MOJ and Supreme Court. In the second quarter of Year 1, the ADALAT M&E and program team will visit counterparts to learn more about their M&E systems. The Senior M&E Specialist will document the government's M&E structure, available M&E resources and indicators and targets that relate to ADALAT's work. Through this engagement, the M&E Specialist will also learn about the quality of government data that ADALAT needs to collect, and identify any areas of weakness that might need to be addressed to ensure data quality. Government counterparts will be invited to briefings on survey results and project results reviews. ADALAT will update this section of the AMEP as more information is gathered, outlining specific ways in which the project and government counterparts will work together.

2.2 Regular Monitoring

Monitoring of ADALAT activities will be done through regular monitoring visits by the two ADALAT M&E Specialists when possible. To supplement ADALAT's M&E team, particularly in insecure areas or for monitoring of women's activities, ADALAT will draw from a pool of monitors managed by RSI Consulting. While male monitors can often travel to all but the most insecure areas, female monitors often cannot travel as far and or to even marginally insecure areas. Therefore, women's activities in the provinces are best monitored by a local female monitor. Similarly, in the most insecure areas, even activities geared to men are best

monitored by a local monitor (male or female, depending on the cultural context). RSI has a network of local M&E staff located in all 34 provinces and is thus better placed to respond to such staffing needs.

ADALAT data collection tools will be based on monitoring tools developed during the implementation of Checchi's Rule of Law Stabilization – Informal Component (RLS-I) Project, to ensure that grantees have access to tested, standardized M&E tools. The Checchi M&E team will train partners on the use of ADALAT M&E tools so that data will be standardized and comparable. During development of the partner M&E plans, the ADALAT M&E team will brief partners on the use of smartphones in the field for data collection and monitoring. ADALAT will develop smart phone applications with simple, standardized forms to be used for regular reporting for use by all partners. Such applications can be made using open source technology and may take no longer than a few days to develop. In addition, having smartphones in the field will also allow various stakeholders, including ADALAT M&E and program staff, to virtually join training or other events for monitoring or verification purposes. While in-person monitoring is preferred, remote monitoring techniques will also be used to allow for more frequent monitoring of activities. Some monitoring tasks may be accomplished through Skype/Google Hangout audio or video calls.

All monitors, whether employed by Checchi, RSI, or partners, will attend a day-long training to orient them to the project and familiarize them with the forms and procedures for each specific type of monitoring activity. For TDR grantee activities, TLO's M&E Specialist will take a lead role in monitoring and verification, with periodic verification from ADALAT M&E staff.

All ADALAT activities, whether implemented by ADALAT directly or a partner, must be documented by project staff through geo-tagged, time-stamped photos, even when a monitor is not present. For each type of ADALAT activities, including trainings of government staff and elders involved in TDR, the Senior M&E Specialist will provide input on records kept by program staff (to ensure they are detailed enough for verification purposes).

Survey Monitoring: Oversight of the survey work of RSI and AJO grantees will include spot checks in the field to ensure that data is being collected according to protocol. To assist us in our verification process, improve the accuracy of our data, and allow us to perform geo-spatial analysis, these partners will be required to collect geo-coordinates in the field.

2.3 Measuring Leading Indicators of Change

ADALAT's second M&E priority, after regular activity monitoring, is to measure *leading indicators* of change, which will allow us to understand whether our interventions are on a path to achieving the large-scale impact we expect. While the impact will be significant, the design of ADALAT is not conducive to an impact evaluation since the activity will improve the entire justice system across the entire country. For an impact evaluation to be done, part of the population must remain untouched by ADALAT interventions to allow for a comparison. Since ADALAT interventions will affect courts, judges, lawyers, *Huquq* staff, and citizens across the country, they cannot be studied for impact.

Not doing an impact evaluation, however, doesn't limit the possibility of gathering important evidence of justice sector progress. We will conduct a longitudinal study on perceptions among people who are most closely affected by the formal justice system –users of the state courts and *Huquq* offices, and legal professionals who work within the system. We expect to see change in these perceptions well before we see changes in perceptions of the general public. Our survey subcontractor Rahman Safi Impact Consulting (RSI) will collect baseline, midline, and endline survey data on formal justice user experiences. Through an AIBA member survey, AJO will measure perceptions of legal professionals, who are well-positioned to report changes in the system. The ADALAT M&E also plans to collect perceptions of judges through the regional judicial conferences, although the comparability of this data will be affected by the exact plans for the conference and

must be confirmed at a later date. By the time midline data is collected (in the second quarter of year three), ADALAT expects to see user experiences improve. Endline data will reflect the progress of the justice sector over the five-year contract period and provide insight on how those changes occurred (which can be used to learn about, though not prove, the contribution of ADALAT).

Even without fielding a large household survey, which is prohibitively costly, ADALAT will be able to measure and analyze the overall progress of the justice sector, thanks to the annual Survey of the Afghan People (SAP) conducted by The Asia Foundation that includes several indicators related to the justice sector. The publicly available dataset will allow us to analyze and disaggregate data for our purposes (including by sex or region). At the time of writing it has not been determined how many districts will be involved with the CSO TDR training (2.4). While it is proposed to study the changes in perceptions of *jirga/shura* users in ADALAT districts, the possibility of doing so with SAP data is dependent upon the SAP's sample size in the targeted districts, which are yet unknown.

2.4 Baseline, Midline and Endline Survey Activities

Baseline: Within the first few months of the contract period, the ADALAT Team will engage in many activities and access data, which, taken together, will represent the ADALAT baseline. The key data sources include:

- Justice User Satisfaction Tool (JUST) survey, implemented by our survey subcontractor, RSI, described below;
- AIBA Member Survey, described below; and
- Survey of the Afghan People, conducted by The Asia Foundation.

The M&E team will be responsible for overseeing the implementation of the JUST and the AIBA Member Survey, and they will review all results and make sure that findings are incorporated in our subsequent monitoring and data collection designs. The 2016 Survey of the Afghan People results will be reviewed as soon as they are available (late November 2016) and the ADALAT baseline figures – and targets, if necessary – will be adjusted accordingly.

JUST Survey: ADALAT has already drafted tools for the JUST survey and will begin implementation within the third quarter of the project to ensure that the project team has a strong baseline for tracking progress and a strong understanding the state of the formal justice sector. Through the JUST survey we will study perceptions among people who are most directly affected by the formal justice system –users of the state courts and *Huquq* offices.

ADALAT's survey subcontractor, RSI will begin implementation of the JUST Survey during the third quarter of year 1, and it will be repeated in the third and fifth years of the project. The JUST survey will be conducted in 100 locations across Afghanistan, stratified by region so that regions are proportionally represented. Within a region, courts will be randomly chosen for the survey, along with the nearest *Huquq* office. The survey team will interview two populations with modified survey tools: court users and *Huquq* users, to learn about their experience, their overall satisfaction and their perception of fairness and competency of both professional and clerical staff. The survey team will include both women and men interviewers so that women and men can be interviewed in a culturally appropriate manner. The total sample size is expected to be approximately 800 – 1000 (400-500 of each type of user). In addition to administering individual surveys, the team will conduct 4 focus group discussions per region, 2 with men and 2 with women. All JUST data will be disaggregated by sex and region.

In the first quarter of the project the M&E team developed survey tools to be pilot tested. In the third quarter RSI will thoroughly pilot test the tools, to select the wording in Dari and Pashto that best captures the concepts

most relevant to project results. The results of the pilot test can be presented to USAID, along with suggestions for changes to the final tools. RSI will train enumerators and begin gathering survey data. The results are expected to be available during the fourth quarter of the project.

AIBA member survey: The Checchi M&E team will provide support to AIBA to develop a member user survey, to be administered yearly to a sample of members. The primary purpose of the survey will be to identify member needs and understand member satisfaction, but it will also be used to measure legal professionals' perceptions about corruption in the courts and the services provided. The Checchi M&E team will support AIBA in analysis of the results.

Midline: In the second quarter of year 3, RSI will launch the midline study. In the second half of year 3, the ADALAT Team will incorporate the findings from the midline in its annual performance review, to determine whether any changes to the workplan or AMEP are required.

Endline: In year 5, the ADALAT survey subcontractor will complete the final round of data collection. The M&E team will review the trends of all data collected – the JUST, the AIBA Member Survey, the Survey of the Afghan People, and monitoring data – to learn more about the achievements of the justice sectors over time and the contribution of ADALAT.

The oversight of the survey work of RSI and AJO will include spot checks in the field to ensure that data is being collected according to the contractual obligations. To assist us in our verification process, improve the accuracy of our data, and allow us to perform geo-spatial analysis, partners will collect geo-coordinates in the field (through smartphone applications, as described above). Collecting accurate geo-coordinates also makes the task of monitoring much easier – whether by ADALAT, Afghan government officials, CSOs, or USAID's third party monitoring contractors. Furthermore, all ADALAT monitoring will require geo-tagged, time-stamped photos, some of which must include the monitor to verify that he/she personally collected the data ("selfies" in the field). Some monitoring tasks may be accomplished through Skype/Google Hangout audio or video calls.

2.5 M&E Role in ADALAT Assessments

Especially in year 1, ADALAT will conduct many assessments, including the HICD assessments and court assessments. While the two-person M&E team will not be able to take a substantial role in implementing these assessments, they will act as technical advisors to the project team by reviewing questionnaires and data entry tools. They may also provide advice on analysis and presentation of data, as needed.

2.6 Evaluation and Learning

The ADALAT team expects to continuously learn throughout the project, and this will lead to changes in programming and approaches. Context and data availability may change, as well. Beginning in the first quarter of the second year, and using the AMEP as a guide, the M&E Specialist will facilitate the first review of the activity results and critical assumptions so that the ADALAT Team and USAID are alerted to areas which are not progressing as planned or assumptions that no longer hold. Government counterparts and partners will be invited to participate. This annual review will conclude with discussions about any necessary course corrections and/or revision to the AMEP. Based on these sessions, the M&E Specialist will document any lessons learned identified, any areas for closer monitoring, and any recommendations for the activity, as well as for USAID. Therefore, the AMEP is considered a "living" document. While the team intends to retain the indicators and basic methods presented here, as far as possible, new indicators or methods may be introduced when necessary, or when opportunities appear. In addition to the list of indicators presented here, the M&E team will track a larger list of indicators for management and context monitoring purposes.

In the middle of year 3, Checchi will conduct an internal mid-term assessment, led by Checchi M&E Practice Manager. The assessment will gauge whether the activity objectives are being met, to learn what efforts are working well and which are not, and to identify recommendations to guide adaptation in years 3 – 5. A broad array of stakeholders will be consulted in the process. The assessment will culminate in a debriefing workshop so that findings can be discussed and validated and corrective actions can be determined. By the second half of year 3, the ADALAT Team will incorporate the findings from the mid-term assessment in its annual performance review to determine whether recommendations from the assessment were followed and identify any changes in context, performance, or critical assumptions that would lead to recommendations for the remaining two years.

The annual activity results review represents one way in which ADALAT will systematically disseminate information, with the aim to stimulate discussion and decision-making. In addition to these reviews, staff, government counterparts, and partners will be briefed whenever survey or study results are available: for example, when the results of the JUST, AIBA member survey, SAP are released. Rather than rely only on disseminating long reports, ADALAT's Senior M&E Specialist will make sure that Executive Summaries and discussion meetings are the primary method of sharing, as experience shows that this ensures better understanding and use of data.

2.7 Data Quality Assurance

Underpinning all ADALAT M&E efforts will be a rigorous adherence to data quality principles. Checchi will perform its own annual Data Quality Assessment (DQA), to ensure that the data we use to report to USAID meets USAID's five data quality standards of validity, reliability, integrity, precision, and timeliness. An internal DQA is essential since the data we will report will be coming from numerous sources and must all adhere to the PIRS set out in the AMEP. ADALAT's Senior M&E Specialist is tasked with performing the annual DQA, using USAID's DQA checklist. The DQA results will be discussed with the relevant ADALAT Team Leader, and counterpart or partner. Recommendations that require follow-up will be shared with the COP and a plan will be made for immediate improvement.

3. SCHEDULE FOR PERFORMANCE MONITORING TASKS

The table below shows the schedule of M&E tasks, and will be updated once the timing of activities is known.

Activity	Year 1			Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Person/Institution Responsible
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Pilot test JUST survey																				RSI with M&E Specialist Input
JUST survey data collection and reporting																				RSI & Sr. M&E Specialist
Work with TLO and AJO to create M&E plan/ update M&E plan																				Sr. M&E Specialist with AIBA & TLO
Develop AIBA members survey tool & protocol /implement AIBA survey																				M&E Specialist with AIBA & TLO
Work with SC & MoJ to collect baseline/ annual information																				Sr. M&E Specialist
Develop regular monitoring tools; train all monitors/annual refresher training																				Sr. M&E Specialist
Conduct internal data quality assessment																				Sr. M&E Specialist
Annual reporting & internal results review																				Sr. M&E Specialist & M&E Specialist
Conduct midterm assessment (internal)																				Checchi Home Office M&E Support
Collect, review, analyze, and report performance data																				Sr. M&E Specialist & M&E Specialist, RSI, Partner M&E focal points
Prepare regular M&E reports																				Sr. M&E Specialist & M&E Specialist

ANNEX I: PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEETS

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Result Measured: Improved Citizen Access to Justice
Name of Indicator (1): Public perception index of the formal justice system as fair, trusted, and effective
Is this a PPR indicator? No If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Respondents to the Asia Foundation's Survey of the Afghan People are asked whether they think the state courts and local <i>Huquq</i> are "fair and trusted" and "effective" and are asked to respond with answer choices including "Strongly agree", "Agree somewhat", "Disagree somewhat", or "Strongly disagree". The formal justice system is defined as the state courts and <i>Huquq</i> offices. The public includes respondents to the SAP who report that they have taken a dispute to either the state court or <i>Huquq</i> office in the past two years.
Unit of Measurement: Percentage (average of four percentages)
Disaggregated by: Sex and region (since Asia Foundation began asking these questions of only those who report having used the <i>jirgas/shuras</i> in the past two years, the sample size is not conducive to further disaggregation)
Rationale or Justification for indicator: ADALAT activities are designed to improve the effectiveness of the courts and the <i>Huquq</i> offices through improved case management, administration and operations, and improve knowledge and conduct of all court and <i>Huquq</i> employees, which should result in greater public confidence in the institutions as fair, trusted, and effective.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: Asia Foundation. Survey of the Afghan People (SAP)
Method of data collection and construction: The Survey of the Afghan People is conducted by the Asia Foundation. Detailed methodology can be found on page 147 of the most recent report, accessible at http://asiafoundation.org/resources/pdfs/Afghanistanin2015.pdf The data will come from the survey questions "How much do you agree with the following statement: "State courts are fair and trusted", "Local <i>Huquq</i> are fair and trusted", "State courts are effective at delivering justice" and "Local <i>Huquq</i> are effective at delivering justice", with answer choices including "Strongly agree", "Agree somewhat", "Disagree somewhat", and "Strongly disagree." Since 2014, these questions are only asked of respondents who report having taken a dispute to the state court/local <i>Huquq</i> in the past two years (although we note that the percentages of respondents who answer these questions is much higher than would be expected from court and <i>Huquq</i> records). The indicator will be constructed by adding the percent of respondents who say they "agree" or "strongly" agree with each statement and dividing by four.
Reporting Frequency: Annual
Individual(s) responsible at Implementing Partner: Senior M&E Specialist
Individual(s) responsible at USAID: COR/ACOR
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Past Data Quality Assessments and reviewer:
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations: None

TARGETS AND BASELINE					
Baseline Value	Year Target 1	Year Target 2	Year Target 3	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target
58.2% (2015)	-	59.5%	61%	62%	63%
Baseline timeframe: The most recent data available is from the 2015 SAP and will be updated in November when 2016 results are available.					
Rationale for Targets: Previous values have been 65% (2014) and 62.5% (2013) and dropped precipitously in 2015, along with many indicators. Targets will be reviewed again once the 2016 data is available and we can see whether the drop in 2015 continued or may have been an anomaly.					
Changes to Indicator:					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 23, 2016					

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET				
Name of Result Measured: Improved Citizen Access to Justice				
Name of Indicator (2): Formal justice system user satisfaction index				
Is this a PPR indicator? No If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:				
DESCRIPTION				
Precise Definition(s): Respondents to the JUST survey will be considered “users” since they will be sampled from people leaving the state courts or <i>Huquq</i> offices and screened to determine that they were there for a legal issue (as opposed to a social call). They will be considered “satisfied” if they self-report being “satisfied” or “very satisfied” as a response to the question “Thinking about all the questions you have answered, how satisfied or dissatisfied you are with the overall services provided by the (state courts or <i>Huquq</i>) today?”				
Unit of Measurement: Percentage				
Disaggregated by: Sex and region				
Rationale or Justification for indicator: Overall satisfaction is a strong indication of whether the many factors of court and <i>Huquq</i> performance ADALAT hopes to improve have indeed changed. If staff treat users with more respect and have improved knowledge and skills, and if the system’s efficiency is improved through better internal operations and case management, we hypothesize that more users will feel satisfied with their experience.				
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID				
Data Source: JUST Survey				
Method of data collection and construction: The Justice Users Satisfaction Tool (JUST) Survey will be conducted by ADALAT’s survey sub-contractor Rahman Safi International Consultancy (RSI) in a random selection of 100 courts and neighboring <i>Huquq</i> offices across Afghanistan, stratified by region so that regions are proportionally represented. The survey team will visit the <i>Huquq</i> office where it will interview exiting users to learn about their experience that day, their overall satisfaction and their perceptions of fairness and competency, among other issues. The target sample size will include 4 -5 users per state court and <i>Huquq</i> office, or 8 – 10 users per location, for a total of 800 – 1000 respondents. Construction: The number of survey respondents who reply “satisfied” or “very satisfied”, divided by the total number of survey respondents answering this question.				
Reporting Frequency: Base-line, Mid-line and End-line				
Individual(s) responsible at Implementing Partner: Senior M&E Specialist				
Individual(s) responsible at USAID: COR/ACOR				
DATA QUALITY ISSUES				
Date of Past Data Quality Assessments and reviewer:				
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:				
Known Data Limitations: The tendency for social desirability bias can be expected, whereby respondents report greater satisfaction than they may actually experience because they feel it is the more desirable answer. Nevertheless, the change over time is still a valid reflection of changing satisfaction, asking for levels of satisfaction allows us to explore change more precisely.				
TARGETS AND BASELINE				
Baseline Value	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target
TBD		BL+5%		BL+10%
Baseline timeframe: The baseline results will be available in quarter 3.				
Rationale for Targets: Targets have been set assuming that satisfaction is 75% or less. If it is found to be greater, targets may be revised downward.				
Changes to Indicator:				
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 23, 2016				

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET				
Name of Result Measured: Increased Formal Justice Sector Effectiveness				
Name of Indicator (1.1): Percentage of court users who are satisfied with the services provided				
Is this a PPR indicator? No If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:				
DESCRIPTION				
Precise Definition(s): Respondents to the JUST survey will be considered “users” since they will be sampled from people leaving the state courts and screened to determine that they were there for a legal issue (as opposed to a social call). They will be considered “satisfied” if they self-report being “satisfied” or “very satisfied” as a response to the question “Thinking about all the questions you have answered, how satisfied or dissatisfied you are with the overall services provided by the state courts today?”				
Unit of Measurement: Percentage				
Disaggregated by: Sex and region				
Rationale or Justification for indicator: Overall satisfaction is a strong indication of whether the many factors of the services provided ADALAT hopes to improve have indeed changed. If staff treat users with more respect and have improved knowledge and skills, and if the system’s efficiency is improved through better internal operations and case management, we hypothesize that more users will feel satisfied with their experience.				
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID				
Data Source: JUST Survey				
Method of data collection and construction: The Justice Users Satisfaction Tool (JUST) Survey will be conducted by ADALAT’s survey sub-contractor Rahman Safi International Consultancy (RSI) in a random selection of 100 courts and neighboring <i>Huquq</i> offices across Afghanistan, stratified by region so that regions are proportionally represented. The survey team will visit the <i>Huquq</i> office where it will interview exiting users to learn about their experience that day, their overall satisfaction and their perceptions of fairness and competency, among other issues. The target sample size will include 4 -5 users per state court, for a total of 400 – 500 respondents.				
Construction: The number of survey respondents who reply “satisfied” or “very satisfied”, divided by the total number of survey respondents answering this question.				
Reporting Frequency: Base-line, Mid-line and End-line				
Individual(s) responsible at Implementing Partner: Senior M&E Specialist				
Individual(s) responsible at USAID: COR/ACOR				
DATA QUALITY ISSUES				
Date of Past Data Quality Assessments and reviewer:				
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:				
Known Data Limitations: The tendency for social desirability bias can be expected, whereby respondents report greater satisfaction than they may actually experience because they feel it is the more desirable answer. Nevertheless, the change over time is still a valid reflection of changing satisfaction, asking for levels of satisfaction allows us to explore change more precisely.				
TARGETS AND BASELINE				
Baseline Value	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target
TBD		BL+5%		BL+10%
Baseline timeframe: The baseline results will be available in quarter 3.				
Rationale for Targets: Targets have been set assuming that satisfaction is 75% or less. If it is found to be greater, targets may be revised downward.				
Changes to Indicator:				
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 23, 2016				

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Result Measured: Increased Formal Justice Sector Effectiveness
Name of Indicator (1.2): Percentage of court users who report that a bribe is likely to be asked to ensure a favorable ruling/outcome
Is this a PPR indicator? No If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Respondents to the JUST survey will be considered “users” since they will be sampled from people leaving the state courts and screened to determine that they were there for a legal issue (as opposed to a social call). They will self-report whether they believe a bribe is likely to be asked, based on their response to the question “Based on your experience in this court, do you think it is likely that someone coming here would be asked to pay a bribe, give a gift or perform a favor in order to have a favorable ruling?”
Unit of Measurement: Percentage
Disaggregated by: Sex and region
Rationale or Justification for indicator: ADALAT will work to improve the conduct of judicial and non-judicial personnel, as well as enforcement of the code of conduct, which can be expected to decrease the level of corruption practiced in courts. Court users are the first who may recognize changes to the system introduced by ADALAT. While users may be reluctant to report whether they themselves have paid a bribe, after just exiting the court, this survey question is designed to allow them to report what is likely to happen to someone else, but based on their personal experience.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: JUST Survey
Method of data collection and construction: The Justice Users Satisfaction Tool (JUST) Survey will be conducted by ADALAT’s survey sub-contractor Rahman Safi International Consultancy (RSI) in a random selection of 100 courts and neighboring <i>Huquq</i> offices across Afghanistan, stratified by region so that regions are proportionally represented. The survey team will visit the <i>Huquq</i> office where it will interview exiting users to learn about their experience that day, their overall satisfaction and their perceptions of fairness and competency, among other issues. The target sample size will include 4 -5 users per state court, for a total of 400 – 500 respondents. Construction: The number of survey respondents who reply “likely” or “very likely” to the question “Based on your experience in this court, do you think it is likely that someone coming here would be asked to pay a bribe, give a gift or perform a favor in order to have a favorable ruling?”, divided by the total number of survey respondents answering this question.
Reporting Frequency: Base-line, Mid-line and End-line
Individual(s) responsible at Implementing Partner: Senior M&E Specialist
Individual(s) responsible at USAID: COR/ACOR
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Past Data Quality Assessments and reviewer:
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations: Corruption is a sensitive topic and respondents are likely to be reluctant to reveal whether they have paid a bribe, especially when they have just exited a courtroom. If they have paid a bribe, they may fear that they will be in trouble, or that the official they paid may be in trouble, jeopardizing the ruling in

their favor. We try to mitigate this challenge by asking what is likely to happen to someone else. While we are likely to underestimate corruption with this question, we are still likely to be able to detect change over time, since the question (and therefore the level of bias) will remain the same.				
TARGETS AND BASELINE				
Baseline Value	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target
TBD		BL-5%		BL-10%
Baseline timeframe: The baseline results will be available in quarter 3.				
Rationale for Targets: Targets have been set assuming that the baseline is at least 60%. If it is found to be lower, targets may be revised downward.				
Changes to Indicator:				
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 23, 2016				

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET					
Name of Result Measured: Increased Formal Justice Sector Effectiveness					
Name of Indicator (1.3): Percentage of legal professionals who report improved services provided by court					
Is this a PPR indicator? No If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:					
DESCRIPTION					
Precise Definition(s): At the time of this AMEP, legal professionals refers to members of AIBA. If possible to include judges through a survey conducted during judicial conferences, this will be done. This indicator captures the percentage of survey respondents who report that services provided by court has “improved” or “greatly improved” in the past two years, in response to the direct question “In your experience, how has the performance of Afghan courts changed in the past year?”					
Unit of Measurement: Percentage					
Disaggregated by: Sex and region					
Rationale or Justification for indicator: Court users are well-positioned to comment on many important aspects of their court experience – especially their treatment by staff and experience of corruption. The perception of legal professionals provides a different perspective. Legal professionals are well-positioned to notice other improvements that ADALAT intends to make, including improvements in court administration, and improvements in court staff legal knowledge and adherence to the law.					
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID					
Data Source: AIBA Member Survey					
Method of data collection and construction: The AIBA member survey will be conducted with a sample of members from around the country, stratified by region so that regions are proportionally represented the AIBA members. Members will be randomly chosen to participate in a phone-based survey, to take no more than 15 minutes. The survey team will call the AIBA member and interview him/her using a structured questionnaire. Responses will be recorded on smart phones.					
Interviewers will ask “In your experience, how has the performance of Afghan courts changed in the past year?” followed by a list of answer choices including “improved”, “greatly improved”, “deteriorated”, and “deteriorated greatly”. This indicator will be constructed by dividing the total number of respondents who report “improved” or “greatly improved” by the total number of respondents. Members must have been practicing legal professionals for at least two years to answer this question.					
Reporting Frequency: Annual					
Individual(s) responsible at Implementing Partner: Sub-Purpose 1 Team Leader					
Individual(s) responsible at USAID: COR/ACOR					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Past Data Quality Assessments and reviewer:					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:					
Known Data Limitations: None					
TARGETS AND BASELINE					
Baseline Value	Year 1 Target	Year Target ²	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target
TBD	-	BL+3%	BL+7%	BL+10%	BL+12%
Baseline timeframe: The AIBA survey is planned for quarter 3 and results should be available by quarter 4.					
Rationale for Targets: Targets are set with the assumption that the baseline is lower than 70%. If the baseline is found to be higher, targets may be revised downward.					
Changes to Indicator:					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 23, 2016					

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET					
Name of Result Measured: Increased Supreme Court capacity to provide professional training to judges and judicial personnel					
Name of Indicator (1.1.1): Pre-post test score change of Stage participants					
Is this a PPR indicator? No If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:					
DESCRIPTION					
Precise Definition(s): The change between average pre and post-test scores from the beginning to the end of each Stage session					
Unit of Measurement: Percent					
Disaggregated by: Sex, region of origin, and topic of instruction					
Rationale or Justification for indicator: The Stage is designed to provide very precise technical knowledge to the new graduates of Law and Sharia faculties in Afghanistan. Measuring the knowledge gained will help ADALAT understand which areas of the curriculum are better delivered than others, which can help improve both curriculum and teaching methodologies. The indicator will also help ADALAT know if women and men are learning equally, across subject areas, and may point to needs for either sex.					
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID					
Data Source: Supreme Court					
Method of data collection and construction: ADALAT experts will work with the Supreme Court to either develop an appropriate pre- and post-test or adapt current tests to cover all curriculum areas. The tests themselves will be tested to ensure that they represent specific knowledge covered in the Stage and that questions are understandable to participants. Construction: Scores will be calculated for the pre-test and compared to the post-test scores for the same Stage group.					
Reporting Frequency: Per Stage group					
Individual(s) responsible at Implementing Partner: Sub-Purpose 1 Team Leader					
Individual(s) responsible at USAID: COR/ACOR					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Past Data Quality Assessments and reviewer:					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:					
Known Data Limitations: None					
TARGETS AND BASELINE					
Baseline Value	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target
TBD	-	-	BL	TBD	TBD
Baseline timeframe: The baseline will only be available when the next Stage group graduates, which is expected to be during year 3.					
Rationale for Targets: Targets will be set based on the knowledge gain found at baseline, but we generally expect improvements of between 10 – 30%, depending on baseline.					
Changes to Indicator:					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 23, 2016					

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET					
Name of Result Measured: Increased Supreme Court capacity to provide professional training to judges and judicial personnel					
Name of Indicator (1.1.2): Number of legal professionals and non-state justice actors trained with USG assistance [PMP/PPR indicator]					
Is this a PPR indicator? YES If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:					
DESCRIPTION					
Precise Definition(s): Number of unique individuals (judges and judicial personnel) who receive ADALAT training					
Unit of Measurement: Number of personnel					
Disaggregated by: Sex, region, and whether judge or judicial personnel					
Rationale or Justification for indicator: Training of judges improves their ability to more effectively carry out their duties which improves the capacity of the judiciary to act as a check on government power. Training may also instill a sense of the value of and necessity for judicial independence in a democratic society.					
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID					
Data Source: List of trainees tracked by master list of judges/judicial personnel					
Method of data collection and construction: ADALAT will track participants of each training using a full list which includes all judges/judicial personnel					
Reporting Frequency: Annual					
Individual(s) responsible at Implementing Partner: Sub-Purpose 1 Team Leader					
Individual(s) responsible at USAID: COR/ACOR					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Past Data Quality Assessments and reviewer:					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:					
Known Data Limitations: None					
TARGETS AND BASELINE					
Baseline Value	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target
-	250 (+ non-state actors – TBD)	530 (+ non-state actors – TBD)	530 (+ non-state actors – TBD)	530 (+ non-state actors – TBD)	530 (+ non-state actors – TBD)
Baseline timeframe: The baseline is zero					
<p>Rationale for Targets: Note: These targets were set for the previous indicator “Number of judges and judicial personnel trained with USG assistance” and must be updated to include non-state justice actors. The target for year 1 includes 50 judicial personnel in Kabul who will be part of a pilot non-judicial personnel training and 200 judges who may participate in the first ADALAT training. In other years, the target of 530 includes 350 judges and 180 judicial personnel. Each year’s target represents unique individuals for the year.</p> <p>ADALAT intends to train 180 judicial personnel per year (of the total of approximately 1,800), with the goal of covering a high proportion of total judicial personnel by the end of the project. ADALAT intends to reach judges more often, particularly through training and judicial conferences. An individual judge may receive ADALAT training each year or many years through participation in judicial conferences and other activities.</p>					
Changes to Indicator:					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 23, 2016					

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET					
Name of Result Measured: Increased Supreme Court capacity to provide professional training to judges and judicial personnel					
Name of Indicator (1.1.3): Number of recommendations from Stage Assessment implemented					
Is this a PPR indicator? No If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:					
DESCRIPTION					
Precise Definition(s): The Stage Assessment will include formal recommendations. The recommendations will be considered implemented when the specified action is taken by the Supreme Court.					
Unit of Measurement: Number					
Disaggregated by: N/A					
Rationale or Justification for indicator: ADALAT cannot predict its exact intervention with the Stage until the assessment is complete. After the thorough assessment, which will focus on improving the quality of instruction and sustainability of the program, we believe each recommendation acted upon reflects sustainable improvement in the Supreme Court training program and/or its trainers.					
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID					
Data Source: Stage Assessment report, combined with follow up interviews with Sub-Purpose 1 Team and verification with Supreme Court officials.					
Method of data collection and construction: Each year, the M&E Specialist will interview the Sub-Purpose 1 Team Leader, using the list of recommendations from the assessment report and note which have been implemented by the Supreme Court. For those recommendations implemented, the M&E Specialist will conduct a simple verification with at least one Supreme Court official.					
Reporting Frequency: Annual					
Individual(s) responsible at Implementing Partner: Sub-Purpose 1 Team Leader					
Individual(s) responsible at USAID:					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Past Data Quality Assessments and reviewer:					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:					
Known Data Limitations: None					
TARGETS AND BASELINE					
Baseline Value	Year 1 Target	Year Target ²	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target
-	(Assessment)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Baseline timeframe: The baseline is zero.					
Rationale for Targets: The targets must be set based on the number and type of recommendations made.					
Changes to Indicator:					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 23, 2016					

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET					
Name of Result Measured: Strengthened Supreme Court capacity to manage internal operations, court administration, and to ensure professional conduct among judges and judicial staff					
Name of Indicator (1.2.1): Number of USG-assisted courts with improved case management systems [F indicator]					
Is this a PPR indicator? No.					
DESCRIPTION					
Precise Definition(s): ADALAT will improve court case management procedures primarily through review, analysis and implementation of process improvements to the ACAS. These improvements will allow the courts to more effectively and efficiently provide public services, manage cases, develop both short- and long-term plans, and administer non-judicial court functions. The improvements will also allow the Supreme Court employ data as the driver of resource allocation and policy-making decisions.					
Unit of Measurement: Number of courts					
Disaggregated by: Region					
Rationale or Justification for indicator: Improved case management is the key to better understanding judicial workloads; this results in the Supreme Court knowing where to allocate judicial, financial, training and physical resources.					
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID					
Data Source: Supreme Court					
Method of data collection and construction: As improvements to ACAS are developed and implemented, ADALAT will assist, track and report on the courts that are using the improved ACAS.					
Reporting Frequency: Annual					
Individual(s) responsible at Implementing Partner: Sub-Purpose 1 Team Leader					
Individual(s) responsible at USAID: COR/ACOR					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Past Data Quality Assessments and reviewer:					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:					
Known Data Limitations: None					
TARGETS AND BASELINE					
Baseline Value	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target
0	TBD	225	520	530	530
Baseline timeframe: The baseline is now zero, but with GIZ pilot testing, may rise to a few courts this year.					
Rationale for Targets: ADALAT plans to reach half of all active courts by year 2, and nearly all of active courts by year 3. The target is set based on a total number of courts of 550. If the number of active courts is found to be lower, targets will be revised accordingly.					
Changes to Indicator:					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 23, 2016					

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET					
Name of Result Measured: Strengthened Supreme Court capacity to manage internal operations, court administration, and to ensure professional conduct among judges and judicial staff					
Name of Indicator (1.2.2): Percentage of courts submitting ACAS statistical data accurately and on-time					
Is this a PPR indicator? No If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:					
DESCRIPTION					
Precise Definition(s): A court will be considered to have submitted ACAS data accurately and on-time if: 1) its most recent submission has met the deadline set by the SC and 2) data provided on case filings and closings matches the physical file records at the court and caseload data recorded at the Supreme Court.					
Unit of Measurement: Percentage of courts					
Disaggregated by: Region and type of court					
Rationale or Justification for indicator: A key intervention of ADALAT is to improve the availability of reliable data so that data can be used for management. If data are not sent consistently and do not match physical records at the court, they are not useful for decision-making, or can actually lead to poor decision-making.					
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID					
Data Source: Physical verification of court records, ADALAT team					
Method of data collection and construction: Baseline data will be collected as part of the court assessment, and will include as many of the estimated 550 courts as possible, given security. Midline and endline data collection may include a sample of at least 100 courts. At each time period, data collectors will physically verify court records to determine whether records match data captured in the ACAS system and whether the submission was made on-time.					
Reporting Frequency: Annual					
Individual(s) responsible at Implementing Partner: Sub-Purpose 1 Team Leader					
Individual(s) responsible at USAID: COR/ACOR					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Past Data Quality Assessments and reviewer:					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:					
Known Data Limitations: None					
TARGETS AND BASELINE					
Baseline Value	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target
-	BL		80%		95%
Baseline Timeframe: The baseline information will be collected as part of a larger court assessment undertaken in year 1. Results will be available by quarter 4.					
Rationale for Targets: The ultimate goal is that almost all courts should comply (95%). Reaching 80% compliance in year 3 is assumed to represent a significant improvement over baseline conditions.					
Changes to Indicator:					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 23, 2016					

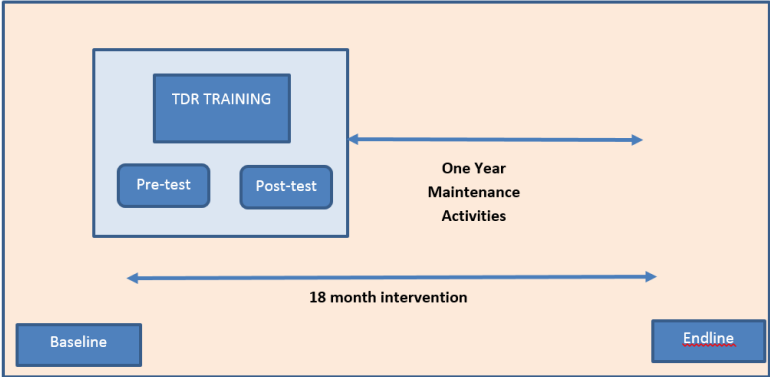
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET					
Name of Result Measured: Strengthened capacity of the AIBA to professionalize the legal profession					
Name of Indicator (1.3.1): Percentage of AIBA professionals who report having accessed continuing legal education, legal resources, or other services in the past year					
Is this a PPR indicator? No					
If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:					
DESCRIPTION					
Precise Definition(s): AIBA professionals refers to members of AIBA. This indicator captures the percentage of AIBA members who, in response to the AIBA member survey question, report that they have participated in any AIBA training or service in the past year.					
Unit of Measurement: Percentage of members					
Disaggregated by: Sex, region and type of service utilized					
Rationale or Justification for indicator: One key function of AIBA is to provide services to its members. Its sustainability and relevance depends on members seeing value in their membership and their payment of dues. In addition, if members access services more often, AIBA can have a greater impact on professional knowledge and can harness more voices in its advocacy platform.					
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID					
Data Source: AIBA Member Survey					
Method of data collection and construction: The AIBA member survey will be conducted with a sample of members from around the country, stratified by region so that regions are proportionally represented the AIBA members. Members will be randomly chosen to participate in a phone-based survey, to take no more than 15 minutes. The survey team will call the AIBA member and interview him/her using a structured questionnaire. Responses will be recorded on smart phones. Interviewers will ask “Which of the following AIBA activities have you participated in past year?” followed by a comprehensive list of activities that were undertaken in the previous year. After each activity listed, the interviewer will pause to record the answer. This indicator will be constructed by dividing the total number of respondents who report participation in at least one activity by the total number of respondents. Members must have been enrolled for at least a year to participate in the survey.					
Reporting Frequency: Annual					
Individual(s) responsible at Implementing Partner: Sub-Purpose 1 Team Leader					
Individual(s) responsible at USAID: COR/ACOR					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Past Data Quality Assessments and reviewer:					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:					
Known Data Limitations: Because AIBA will be involved in intensive recruiting of members throughout the project period and is expected to grow from 2,191 to approximately 5,000 members by year 5, the total population of members will change in composition over time. They may become more rural and younger as recruitment improves. Nevertheless, this indicator represents an important piece of information for AIBA’s internal learning.					
TARGETS AND BASELINE					
Baseline Value	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target
TBD	-	65%	75%	85%	85%
Baseline timeframe: The AIBA survey is planned for quarter 3 and results should be available by quarter 4.					
Rationale for Targets: Especially as recruitment targets are met, some members may be located in rural areas or have other access challenges. Therefore, the ultimate goal is to achieve 85% participation in activities by year 4 (with greater participation deemed unlikely to achieve). With the role-out of activities planned in years 1 and 2, the initial target of 65% should be possible, while it probably represents a great improvement. If baseline is found to be much higher or lower than expected, these targets will be adjusted.					
Changes to Indicator:					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 23, 2016					

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET					
Name of Result Measured: Strengthened capacity of the AIBA to professionalize the legal profession					
Name of Indicator (1.3.2): Percentage of AIBA budget self-financed					
Is this a PPR indicator? No If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:					
DESCRIPTION					
Precise Definition(s): AIBA “self-financing” includes membership fees and any other fee they collect independently from donor or government sources.					
Unit of Measurement: Percentage					
Disaggregated by: N/A					
Rationale or Justification for indicator: AJO will help AIBA improve its sustainability. First, AIBA must know what percent of its budget is reliant on donor funding, and then together with AJO it will make a plan to reduce dependence over time. The percentage of budget which is self-financed will help ADALAT, AJO and AIBA track progress.					
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID					
Data Source: AIBA report					
Method of data collection and construction: AJO will review the budget with AIBA, as part of the HICD assessment and as part of its regular capacity building activities.					
Reporting Frequency: Annual					
Individual(s) responsible at Implementing Partner: Sub-Purpose 1 Team Leader					
Individual(s) responsible at USAID:					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Past Data Quality Assessments and reviewer:					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:					
Known Data Limitations: This figure may be difficult to independently verify, as it is based on financial records, including reports of donor inputs.					
TARGETS AND BASELINE					
Baseline Value	Year Target 1	Year Target 2	Year Target 3	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target
TBD	-	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Baseline Timeframe: AJO expect this figure to be available in quarter 3.					
Rationale for Targets: No target can be set until the baseline is measured, since AJO has not been able to learn enough about budgeting to make an educated guess.					
Changes to Indicator:					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 23, 2016					

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET					
Name of Result Measured: Strengthened capacity of the AIBA to professionalize the legal profession					
Name of Indicator (1.3.3): Percentage of AIBA members who report being satisfied with services					
Is this a PPR indicator? No If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:					
DESCRIPTION					
Precise Definition(s): The respondent will self-report, based on the question “How satisfied are you with the services that AIBA has offered in past year? Answers of “Satisfied” or “Very satisfied” will be registered as “Satisfied”.					
Unit of Measurement: Percentage					
Disaggregated by: Sex and region					
Rationale or Justification for indicator: Increasing member satisfaction with AIBA is a key goal of ADALAT. Satisfaction may be considered a leading indicator: greater satisfaction is likely to lead to strong retention of members and new members through word-of-mouth while lower satisfaction may foreshadow poor retention and failure of recruitment efforts. Satisfaction is also important for AIBA to track when it makes decisions about membership fees or focusing of activities for certain regions, women, etc.					
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID					
Data Source: AIBA member survey					
Method of data collection and construction: The AIBA member survey will be conducted with a sample of members from around the country, stratified by region so that regions are proportionally represented the AIBA members. Members will be randomly chosen to participate in a phone-based survey, to take no more than 15 minutes. The survey team will call the AIBA member and interview him/her using a structured questionnaire. Responses will be recorded on smart phones.					
Interviewers will ask “How satisfied are you with the services that AIBA has offered in past year?” followed by a list of answer choices including “Very satisfied”, “Satisfied”, “Dissatisfied”, or “Very dissatisfied”. The interviewer will record the response. This indicator will be constructed by dividing the total number of respondents who report “Very satisfied” or “Satisfied” by the total number of respondents. Members must have been enrolled for at least a year to participate in the survey.					
Reporting Frequency: Annual					
Individual(s) responsible at Implementing Partner: Sub-Purpose 1 Team Leader					
Individual(s) responsible at USAID: COR/ACOR					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Past Data Quality Assessments and reviewer:					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:					
Known Data Limitations: Because AIBA will be involved in intensive recruiting of members throughout the project period and is expected to grow from 2,191 to approximately 5,000 members by year 5, the total population of members will change in composition over time. The population may become more rural and younger as recruitment improves and the tendency to report satisfaction might differ between the year 1 membership group and later groups. Nevertheless, this indicator represents an important piece of information for AIBA’s internal learning.					
TARGETS AND BASELINE					
Baseline Value	Year Target 1	Year Target 2	Year Target 3	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target
TBD	-	BL+5%	BL+10%	BL+15	BL+20%
Baseline timeframe: The results for the first member survey will be available by quarter 4.					
Rationale for Targets: The targets are set assuming that current satisfaction is 65% or less. Should baseline satisfaction be found to be higher, more modest targets would be in order.					
Changes to Indicator:					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 23, 2016					

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET				
Name of Result Measured: Strengthened Formal-Traditional Justice Sector Linkages				
Name of Indicator (2.1): Percentage of <i>Huquq</i> users who are satisfied with the services provided				
Is this a PPR indicator? No				
If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:				
DESCRIPTION				
Precise Definition(s): Respondents to the JUST survey will be considered “ <i>Huquq</i> users” since they will be sampled from people leaving the <i>Huquq</i> office and screened to determine that they were at the office for a legal issue (as opposed to a social call). They will be considered “satisfied” if they self-report being “satisfied” or “very satisfied” as a response to the question “Thinking about all the questions you have answered, how satisfied or dissatisfied you are with the overall services provided by <i>Huquq</i> today?”				
Unit of Measurement: Percentage				
Disaggregated by: Sex and region				
Rationale or Justification for indicator: Overall satisfaction is a strong indication of whether the many factors of <i>Huquq</i> performance ADALAT hopes to improve have indeed changed. If <i>Huquq</i> staff treat users with more respect and have improved knowledge and skills, and if the system’s efficiency is improved through better internal operations and case management, we hypothesize that more users will feel satisfied with their experience.				
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID				
Data Source: JUST Survey				
Method of data collection and construction: The Justice Users Satisfaction Tool (JUST) Survey will be conducted by ADALAT’s survey sub-contractor Rahman Safi International Consultancy (RSI) in a random selection of 100 courts and neighboring <i>Huquq</i> offices across Afghanistan, stratified by region so that regions are proportionally represented. The survey team will visit the <i>Huquq</i> office where it will interview exiting users to learn about their experience that day, their overall satisfaction and their perceptions of fairness and competency, among other issues.				
Construction: The number of survey respondents who reply “satisfied” or “very satisfied”, divided by the total number of survey respondents answering this question.				
Reporting Frequency: Base-line, Mid-line and End-line				
Individual(s) responsible at Implementing Partner: Senior M&E Specialist				
Individual(s) responsible at USAID:				
DATA QUALITY ISSUES				
Date of Past Data Quality Assessments and reviewer:				
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:				
Known Data Limitations: The tendency for social desirability bias can be expected, whereby respondents report greater satisfaction than they may actually experience because they feel it is the more desirable answer. Nevertheless, the change over time is still a valid reflection of changing satisfaction, asking for levels of satisfaction allows us to explore change more precisely.				
TARGETS AND BASELINE				
Baseline Value	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target
TBD		BL+6%		BL+12%
Baseline timeframe: The baseline results will be available in quarter 3.				
Rationale for Targets: Targets have been set assuming that satisfaction is 75% or less. If it is found to be greater, targets will be revised downward.				
Changes to Indicator:				
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 23, 2016				

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Name of Result Measured: Strengthened Formal-Traditional Justice Sector Linkages
Name of Indicator (2.2): Index of public perceptions - percentage of citizens in ADALAT districts who agree that village <i>jirgas/shuras</i> are fair and trusted AND effective
Is this a PPR indicator? No If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Respondents are invited to interpret “fair and trusted” and “effective” as they report their own response to the survey question. ADALAT districts are districts where TLO or grantee CSOs have completed training for TDR actors.
Unit of Measurement: Percentage
Disaggregated by: Sex and region (since Asia Foundation began asking these questions of only those who report having used the <i>jirgas/shuras</i> in the past two years, the sample size is not conducive to further disaggregation)
Rationale or Justification for indicator: ADALAT activities under 2.4 are designed to improve the knowledge and skills of TDR actors, the result of which is hypothesized to be that community members feel they are more fair, trustworthy and effective.
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID
Data Source: Asia Foundation. Survey of the Afghan People (SAP)
Method of data collection and construction: The Survey of the Afghan People is conducted by the Asia Foundation. Detailed methodology can be found on page 147 of the most recent report, accessible at http://asiafoundation.org/resources/pdfs/Afghanistanin2015.pdf The data will come from the survey questions “How much do you agree with the following statement: Local <i>jirgas</i> and <i>shuras</i> are fair and trusted” and “Local <i>jirgas</i> and <i>shuras</i> are effective at delivering justice”, with answer choices including “Strongly agree”, “Agree somewhat”, “Disagree somewhat”, and “Strongly disagree.” Since 2014, these questions are only asked of respondents who report having taken a dispute to the <i>Jirga/shura</i> in the past two years. The indicator will be constructed by averaging the percent of respondents who say they “agree” or “strongly” agree that <i>jirgas/shuras</i> are fair and trusted with the percent of respondents who say they “agree” or “strongly” that <i>jirgas/shuras</i> are effective at delivering justice. Results will begin to be available in year 3. In years 3, 4 and 5, the results will be reported with their corresponding baseline. For example, if in year 3, programming in ten districts is complete by the time of the SAP, the annual report will include the baseline and endline data for these ten districts, highlighting the change. The year 4 annual report will include the baseline and endline data for all districts completed in the intervening time, and so forth.
Reporting Frequency: Annual
Individual(s) responsible at Implementing Partner: Senior M&E Specialist
Individual(s) responsible at USAID: COR/ACOR
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Past Data Quality Assessments and reviewer:
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:
Known Data Limitations: It is currently unknown how many districts will be covered by ADALAT activities. Should the number of districts be small, it is possible that the sample size for this indicator may be insufficient to

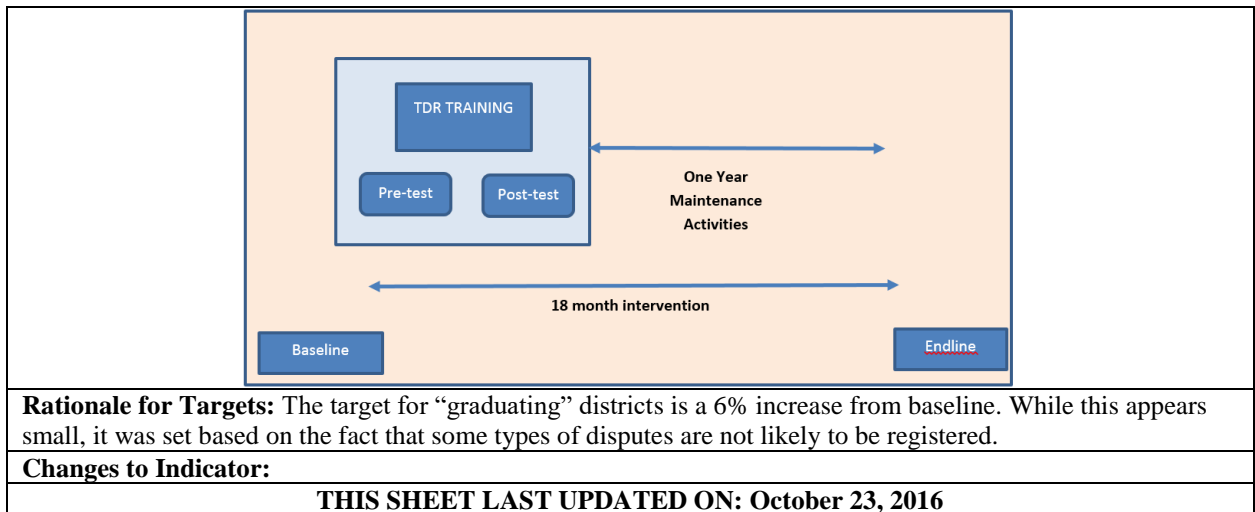
detect a small percentage change.					
TARGETS AND BASELINE					
Baseline Value	Year Target 1	Year Target 2	Year Target 3	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target
TBD	BL	BL	BL +3%	BL +3%	BL +3%
<p>Baseline timeframe: Activity 2.4 is an 18-month intervention. It will be introduced in the first set of districts beginning at the end of 2016, and finish in mid-2018. For these districts, the 2016 SAP will provide baseline and 2018 will provide endline results. Baseline and endline results for other districts, covered in later iterations of programming will be calculated with the SAP results that best represent the appropriate baseline/endline.</p> 					
<p>Rationale for Targets: Although the baseline cannot be calculated until intervention districts are selected, we note that the national statistics are already fairly high, at 74%, so a 3% gain in ADALAT districts represents a significant change. If the baseline for any one cohort is calculated to be 65% or less, an increase of 4% will be used.</p>					
Changes to Indicator:					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 23, 2016					

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET					
Name of Result Measured: Increased MOJ capacity to train <i>Huquq</i> professional staff					
Name of Indicator (2.1.1): Pre- post-test score chance of <i>Huquq</i> staff following training					
Is this a PPR indicator? No If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:					
DESCRIPTION					
Precise Definition(s): The change between average pre and post-test scores from the beginning to the end of each training session					
Unit of Measurement: Percent					
Disaggregated by: Sex, region and topics (including gender issues)					
Rationale or Justification for indicator: This indicator measures whether the curriculum and instructional methods of the MOJ trainers are effective at imparting key information to <i>Huquq</i> trainees. The results will be used to improve training materials and training of trainers over the life of the project.					
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID					
Data Source: <i>Huquq</i> Department, MOJ					
Method of data collection and construction: ADALAT experts will work with the MOJ to develop an appropriate pre- and post-test to cover all curriculum areas. The tests themselves will be tested to ensure that they represent specific knowledge covered in the training and that questions are understandable to participants. Construction: Scores will be calculated for the pre-test and compared to the post-test scores for the same training group.					
Reporting Frequency: Annual					
Individual(s) responsible at Implementing Partner: Sub-Purpose 2 Team Leader					
Individual(s) responsible at USAID: COR/ACOR					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Past Data Quality Assessments and reviewer:					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:					
Known Data Limitations: None					
TARGETS AND BASELINE					
Baseline Value	Year Target 1	Year Target 2	Year Target 3	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target
-	-	TBD	25%	25%	25%
Baseline timeframe: The baseline will be calculated in year 2 once training begins.					
Rationale for Targets: We expect 40% knowledge gain as the topics tested will be specific, technical topics which are taught during the training. While capacity to absorb the material may vary among participants, on average we believe scores will improve substantially.					
Changes to Indicator:					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 23, 2016					

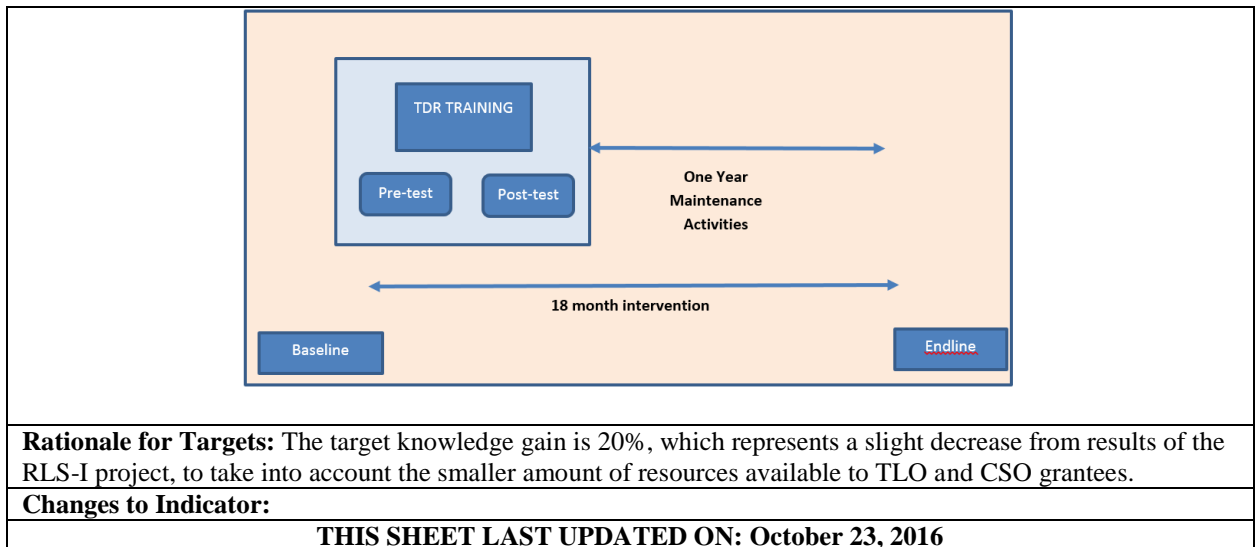
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET					
Name of Result Measured: Increased MOJ capacity to train <i>Huquq</i> professional staff					
Name of Indicator (2.1.2): Percentage of <i>Huquq</i> professional staff who have received training and support materials					
Is this a PPR indicator? No If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:					
DESCRIPTION					
Precise Definition(s): <i>Huquq</i> professional staff will be considered to have been trained and to have received support materials if they have attended at least one training which was supported by ADALAT (either directly or through indirect support to MOJ trainers or to curriculum development)					
Unit of Measurement: Percentage					
Disaggregated by: Sex and region					
Rationale or Justification for indicator: A key goal is to assist MOJ with improving reach of professional training of <i>Huquq</i> staff.					
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID					
Data Source: <i>Huquq</i> Department, MOJ and ADALAT records.					
Method of data collection and construction: ADALAT will track the number of unique <i>Huquq</i> staff trained in the course of the year, and divide this number by the total number of staff, as reported by the <i>Huquq</i> Department.					
Reporting Frequency: Annual					
Individual(s) responsible at Implementing Partner: Sub-Purpose 2 Team Leader					
Individual(s) responsible at USAID:					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Past Data Quality Assessments and reviewer:					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:					
Known Data Limitations: None					
TARGETS AND BASELINE					
Baseline Value	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target
-	-	-	15%	30%	45%
Baseline timeframe: The baseline is zero.					
Rationale for Targets: Training will begin in year 2 and will expand in year 3, by which nearly all staff should have been trained.					
Changes to Indicator:					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 23, 2016					

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET					
Name of Result Measured: Increased administration and outreach capacity of the <i>Huquq</i> Department at the central, provincial, and district level					
Name of Indicator (2.2.1): Percentage of districts where case management systems are being utilized					
Is this a PPR indicator? No If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:					
DESCRIPTION					
Precise Definition(s): “Case management system” refers to a proposed new system that ADALAT plans to roll out beginning in year 2. A district will be counted if the new case management system is in place in the <i>Huquq</i> office in the district and is being used by staff.					
Unit of Measurement: Percentage of districts					
Disaggregated by: N/A Region					
Rationale or Justification for indicator: ADALAT will build on the work of other donors to support the roll-out of a case management system, beginning in year 2. This indicator will help track implementation of the system nationwide.					
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID					
Data Source: Sub-Purpose 2 Team Report					
Method of data collection and construction: The Sub-Purpose 2 Team will report progress toward the goal of reaching as many districts as possible. Reports will be shared with the MOJ <i>Huquq</i> Department in Kabul to ensure accuracy.					
Reporting Frequency: Annual					
Individual(s) responsible at Implementing Partner: Sub-Purpose 2 Team Leader					
Individual(s) responsible at USAID: COR/ACOR					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Past Data Quality Assessments and reviewer:					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:					
Known Data Limitations: None					
TARGETS AND BASELINE					
Baseline Value	Year Target 1	Year Target 2	Year Target 3	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target
0	-	40%	65%	90%	98%
Baseline timeframe: Currently, no districts have a case management system.					
Rationale for Targets: Some districts may be covered by year 1, through pilot efforts of other donors. ADALAT will begin rolling out the system in year 2, and will reach nearly all districts by year 4.					
Changes to Indicator:					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 23, 2016					

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET					
Name of Result Measured: Increased <i>Huquq</i> interactions with traditional justice actors					
Name of Indicator (2.3.1): Number of TDR decisions registered and recorded by the <i>Huquq</i> in USG-supported districts (PMP/PPR indicator)					
Is this a PPR indicator? No If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:					
DESCRIPTION					
Precise Definition(s): “ADALAT districts” refers to districts where ADALAT grantees implementing the JEM model under activity 2.4. “TDR decisions registered and recorded by the <i>Huquq</i> ” refers to the all decisions registered in the <i>Huquq</i> office in ADALAT districts.					
Unit of Measurement: Number of decisions					
Disaggregated by: N/ARegion					
Rationale or Justification for indicator: ADALAT activity 2.4 aims to support TLO and grantees to implement the RLS-I program model, which is designed to improve TDR resolution and encourage TDR actors to register relevant decisions with the local <i>Huquq</i> . By tracking the number of decisions in program districts, ADALAT can determine whether TLO and CSO grantee work is having the expected results of improved registration.					
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID					
Data Source: <i>Huquq</i> records in ADALAT districts.					
Method of data collection and construction: TLO and CSO grantees will be required to collect the number of TDR decisions registered as part of their district assessment. Registers will be photographed to document baseline results. Endline results will be collected by the ADALAT M&E team, following full implementation of the program.					
Reporting Frequency: Annual					
Individual(s) responsible at Implementing Partner: Sub-Purpose 2 Team Leader					
Individual(s) responsible at USAID: COR/ACOR					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Past Data Quality Assessments and reviewer:					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:					
Known Data Limitations: None					
TARGETS AND BASELINE					
Baseline Value	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target
TBD	-	-	BL+6%	BL+6%	BL+6%
Baseline Timeframe: This indicator has a rolling baseline, captured at the beginning of the intervention time period, and a rolling endline captured at the end of the program time period, as depicted in the below illustration. Therefore, in years 3, 4 and 5, the ADALAT M&E Team will report the change recorded in all districts where programming ended since the previous year’s annual report.					



PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET					
Name of Result Measured: Improved traditional justice decisions through training and consultative interventions					
Name of Indicator (2.4.1): Pre-post test score change of training participants					
Is this a PPR indicator? No If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:					
DESCRIPTION					
Precise Definition(s): The change between average pre and post-test scores from the beginning to the end of each training session					
Unit of Measurement: Percentage					
Disaggregated by: Sex and CSO					
Rationale or Justification for indicator: Implementation of the RLS-I program model showed that it was useful to measure knowledge gained by participants, as it highlighted for the project team which areas were being successfully taught and which needed more work. In addition to being an important internal M&E tool for TLO and the CSO grantees, the knowledge gained indicator will help ADALAT understand how well the program model is being replicated, since results can be compared to results under the RLS-I project.					
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID					
Data Source: TLO/CSO report					
Method of data collection and construction: ADALAT experts will work with the TLO to develop an appropriate pre- and post-test to cover all curriculum areas. The tests themselves will be tested to ensure that they represent specific knowledge covered in the training and that questions are understandable to participants. Construction: Scores will be calculated for the pre-test and compared to the post-test scores for the same training group.					
Reporting Frequency: Annual					
Individual(s) responsible at Implementing Partner: Sub-Purpose 2 Team Leader					
Individual(s) responsible at USAID: COR/ACOR					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Past Data Quality Assessments and reviewer:					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:					
Known Data Limitations: None					
TARGETS AND BASELINE					
Baseline Value	Year Target 1	Year Target 2	Year Target 3	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target
-	-	15%	15%	15%	15%
Baseline timeframe: This indicator has a rolling baseline, captured at the beginning of the training period, and a rolling endline captured at the end of the training time period, as depicted in the below illustration. Therefore, in years 2, 3, 4 and 5, the ADALAT M&E Team will report the change recorded amongst all participants who have completed training since the previous year's annual report.					



PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET					
Name of Result Measured: Improved traditional justice decisions through training and consultative interventions					
Name of Indicator (2.4.2): Percentage of CSO partners' milestones achieved on time					
Is this a PPR indicator? No If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:					
DESCRIPTION					
Precise Definition(s): CSO grantees will have clearly articulated milestones upon the award of their grants. "On-time" means that the milestone has been met by the prescribed deadline.					
Unit of Measurement: Percentage					
Disaggregated by: Region					
Rationale or Justification for indicator: The purpose of activity 2.4 is not only to replicate the proven RLS-I program model, but also to strengthen CSO capacity so they are able to operate sustainably in the future. The measurement of their ability to meet stated objectives not only suggests whether they are achieving their goals, but also whether Sub-Purpose 2 capacity building efforts are effective.					
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID					
Data Source: Sub-purpose 2 team report					
Method of data collection and construction: CSOs will report on the number of milestones completed and the M&E and Sub-Purpose 2 teams will verify whether the report is accurate and on-time.					
Reporting Frequency: Annual					
Individual(s) responsible at Implementing Partner: Sub-Purpose 2 Team Leader					
Individual(s) responsible at USAID: COR/ACOR					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Past Data Quality Assessments and reviewer:					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:					
Known Data Limitations:					
TARGETS AND BASELINE					
Baseline Value	Year Target 1	Year Target 2	Year Target 3	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target
0	-	70%	70%	80%	85%
Baseline timeframe: The baseline is zero.					
Rationale for Targets: ADALAT expects that not all milestones may be met on-time, but that by year 5, 85% will be. We anticipate reaching 70% compliance in year 2 and improving performance as the project matures.					
Changes to Indicator:					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 23, 2016					

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET					
Name of Result Measured: Improved traditional justice decisions through training and consultative interventions					
Name of Indicator (2.4.3): Number of disputes resolved/issues diffused by <i>Spinsari</i> groups					
Is this a PPR indicator? No If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:					
DESCRIPTION					
Precise Definition(s): A <i>Spinsari</i> group is a women's <i>jirga/shura</i> that is convened by ADALAT CSOs and trained in TDR. A dispute is considered resolved (or issue diffused) if the group can report their efforts to resolve or diffuse the issue and they confirm that it is no longer an issue					
Unit of Measurement: Number of disputes/issues.					
Disaggregated by: N/A					
Rationale or Justification for indicator: ADALAT will train women as TDR actors, with the expectation that they will use their knowledge and skills to play a role in dispute resolution in the community. Based on experience, it is found that sometimes <i>Spinsari</i> groups succeed in diffusing situations before they become full disputes. Both disputes resolved and issues diffused are a positive outcome of the ADALAT intervention.					
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID					
Data Source: TLO/CSO report with verification from ADALAT M&E team					
Method of data collection and construction: TLO/CSOs will collect the number and description of disputes resolved or issues diffused as part of their regular program visits and report unique cases to ADALAT. ADALAT M&E staff will perform verification on a sample basis through physical visits to the communities in question and interviews with local elders and <i>Spinsari</i> members.					
Reporting Frequency: Annual					
Individual(s) responsible at Implementing Partner: Sub-Purpose 2 Team Leader					
Individual(s) responsible at USAID: COR/ACOR					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Past Data Quality Assessments and reviewer:					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:					
Known Data Limitations: None					
TARGETS AND BASELINE					
Baseline Value	Year Target 1	Year Target 2	Year Target 3	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target
0	0	120	210	270	330
Baseline timeframe: The baseline is zero, as the intervention will be introduced in new districts only.					
Rationale for Targets: We assume that each <i>Spinsari</i> group will resolve approximately four cases within a full year. We anticipate approximately 50 groups established in year 2, though some may be established in the middle of the year, and therefore may only solve two cases on average. Beginning in year 3, we expect 100 groups to resolve approximately 400 cases; in year 4, 150 groups may resolve 600 cases, and in year 5, 200 groups may resolve around 800 cases.					
Changes to Indicator:					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: September 4, 2016					
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET					
Name of Result Measured: CSOs conduct public education activities and campaigns on citizens' legal rights					

Name of Indicator (3.1.1): Number of CSO who are monitoring court's performance with USG assistance					
Is this a PPR indicator? No If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:					
DESCRIPTION					
Precise Definition(s): "Monitoring courts" refers to court monitoring activities following the Integrity Watch model. CSOs receiving grants under ADALAT may be counted if they are undertaking such activities.					
Unit of Measurement: Number of CSOs					
Disaggregated by: Region					
Rationale or Justification for indicator: Promoting court monitoring activities in a key Sub-Purpose 3 strategy. By providing grants to CSOs to learn court monitoring techniques, ADALAT hopes this relatively low-cost practice will spread.					
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID					
Data Source: CSO report with verification from ADALAT M&E Team					
Method of data collection and construction: The Sub-Purpose 3 Team Leader will report the number of CSOs who are currently receiving an ADALAT grant to perform court monitoring activities.					
Reporting Frequency: Annual					
Individual(s) responsible at Implementing Partner: Sub-Purpose 3 Team Leader					
Individual(s) responsible at USAID: COR/ACOR					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Past Data Quality Assessments and reviewer:					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:					
Known Data Limitations: None					
TARGETS AND BASELINE					
Baseline Value	Year Target 1	Year Target 2	Year Target 3	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target
0	2	3	1	1	1
Baseline timeframe: The baseline is 0.					
Rationale for Targets: The targets represent our expected number of court monitoring grantees in each project year.					
Changes to Indicator:					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 23, 2016					

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET					
Name of Result Measured: Enhanced citizens' legal rights education and advocacy					
Name of Indicator (3.1.2): Number of CSOs receiving USG assistance engaged in advocacy (PMP/PPR)					
Is this a PPR indicator? Yes If yes, link to foreign assistance framework: This indicator supports Sub-IR 3.1.2 Civil Society's Ability to Advocate Reform Strengthened					
DESCRIPTION					
Precise Definition(s): CSOs receiving grants under ADALAT will be counted if they are undertaking advocacy activities with their grant funding.					
Unit of Measurement: Number of CSOs					
Disaggregated by: Region					
Rationale or Justification for indicator: Promoting advocacy is a key Sub-Purpose 3 strategy. By providing grants to CSOs to advocate for improvements to the justice sector, including enhanced transparency, ADALAT believes CSOs can contribute to improved performance and legitimacy of the Afghan government. Additionally, this indicator is a PMP/PPR indicator required by USAID/Afghanistan.					
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID					
Data Source: CSO report with verification from ADALAT M&E Team					
Method of data collection and construction: The Sub-Purpose 3 Team Leader will report the number of CSOs who are currently receiving an ADALAT grant to perform advocacy activities.					
Reporting Frequency: Annual					
Individual(s) responsible at Implementing Partner: Sub-Purpose 3 Team Leader					
Individual(s) responsible at USAID: COR/ACOR					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Past Data Quality Assessments and reviewer:					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:					
Known Data Limitations: None					
TARGETS AND BASELINE					
Baseline Value	Year Target 1	Year Target 2	Year Target 3	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target
0	2	3	1	1	1
Baseline timeframe: The baseline is 0.					
Rationale for Targets: The targets represent our expected number of CSO grantees involved in advocacy activities in each project year.					
Changes to Indicator:					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 23, 2016					

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET					
Name of Result Measured: Improved quality and access to legal education					
Name of Indicator (3.2.1): Number of private law schools offering any part of the revised curriculum with ADALAT grant support (includes legal writing, clinical education, and code of conduct).					
Is this a PPR indicator? No If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:					
DESCRIPTION					
Precise Definition(s): A school will be counted if they offer at least one course that is part of the revised curriculum and if they are an ADALAT grantee.					
Unit of Measurement: Number of schools					
Disaggregated by: N/A Region					
Rationale or Justification for indicator: This number tracks the reach of the revised curriculum.					
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID					
Data Source: Sub-Purpose Team 3 Report					
Method of data collection and construction: The team will report on total numbers of schools where any part of the revised curriculum is being offered. The M&E team will verify a sample of the reported list of schools.					
Reporting Frequency: Annual					
Individual(s) responsible at Implementing Partner: Sub-Purpose 3 Team Leader					
Individual(s) responsible at USAID: COR/ACOR					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Past Data Quality Assessments and reviewer:					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:					
Known Data Limitations: None					
TARGETS AND BASELINE					
Baseline Value	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target
-	-	-	2	8	12
Baseline Timeframe: The baseline is zero.					
Rationale for Targets: There are reportedly 80 law and sharia faculties in the country, although there are a smaller number of large, well-established schools that the project will target. This effort will begin in two schools in year 3, and is expected to grow so that by year 5, ADALAT will have worked with at least a dozen of the most influential schools.					
Changes to Indicator:					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 23, 2016					

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET					
Name of Result Measured: Increased effectiveness and reach of the formal justice sector					
Name of Indicator (GENDER 1): Percentage of Stage participants who are female					
Is this a PPR indicator? No					
If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:					
DESCRIPTION					
Precise Definition(s): Stage participants are those enrolled in the current Stage.					
Unit of Measurement: Percentage					
Disaggregated by: N/A					
Rationale or Justification for indicator: Part of the Supreme Court's responsibility is to encourage women to join the judiciary and support their ability to become leaders in the Court. The first step is to ensure that women are entering the Stage program in sufficient numbers. Knowing the percentage of female participants of Stage will inform us about trends and the efforts of the Court to get more women involved in the profession.					
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID					
Data Source: Supreme Court					
Method of data collection and construction: SC will provide lists of Stage participants, with sex listed. All the required information will be pulled out of those lists.					
Reporting Frequency: Per Stage group					
Individual(s) responsible at Implementing Partner: Sub-Purpose 1 Team Leader					
Individual(s) responsible at USAID: COR/ACOR					
DATA QUALITY ISSUES					
Date of Past Data Quality Assessments and reviewer:					
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:					
Known Data Limitations: None					
TARGETS AND BASELINE					
Baseline Value	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target
20%	-	25%	25%	30%	30%
Baseline timeframe: The baseline was recorded as of quarter 1 and reflects the current enrollment in the Stage.					
Rationale for Targets: ADALAT expects to improve the percentage of women who participate in the Stage. However, due to cultural sensitivities and the fact that participation requires many women to live outside the home for an extended period of time, 30% is expected to be the highest percentage that can be achieved.					
Changes to Indicator:					
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: October 23, 2016					